

## WANAMAKER'S Another Million Dollar Sale Begins Today

The public took the first one million dollars of merchandise—more, added because of the wide demand. That sale is a closed chapter. A new chapter, with new goods and new economies, opens today.

BE it understood—

(1) that the offering of this Second Million dollars of merchandise—as was the first—is wholly in the interest of the public.

(2) it is in conformity with our own firmly fixed policy of merchandising and our own exceptional way of transacting business, and in pursuance of the plan originating with the President of the United States

to lower high prices of many indispensable articles by cutting down existing and rising rates

We cannot do this throughout our entire stocks, but we are doing it wherever we can do so without suffering too large a loss ourselves.

Our present stocks are not too large for proper assortments, were bought for cash and paid for promptly with all discounts attainable.

Nevertheless, as one of the duties of the hour, we set the ball rolling for lower prices.

We are not urging people to buy

but simply making opportunities and sacrificing a part of our profits—in some cases more—to share in the terrible burdens of the war.

(Signed)

*John Wanamaker*

Oct. 27, 1917.

Today's Lots—all new—first offer  
at the prices quoted below

Young women's dresses, \$10.75, \$12.75, \$15 and \$18.75.

Silk crepes of richest quality. Our \$3.50 grade, \$1.68 yard; \$5 grade, \$1.95 yard.

\$10.22 worth of chairs for dining-room and bedroom, \$6.054.

277 pairs blankets,  
\$5 pair for our \$6.50 plaid blankets; \$6 pair for our \$8.50 white blankets; \$10 pair for our \$12.50 white blankets; \$12 pair for our \$15 individual blankets.

Japanese comforters, \$10 and \$12.50 each; our \$14.50 grades for \$10; our \$18.50 grades for \$12.50.

Wool-filled comforters, \$5 less. \$20 each; our regular \$25 comforters.

2,700 window shades, 30c and 50c. Reduced from 50c and 75c. All 3x6 ft. in size. 1,200 shades at 30c; 1,500 shades at 50c.

### DOWNSTAIRS STORE

\$5,000 worth of table linens one-third less than current prices. 475 tablecloths from \$1.95 to \$12.95; 185 dozen napkins from \$2.95 to \$9.20 dozen.

Misses' afternoon and evening dresses, \$14.75.

Beautiful "dress" hats at \$4.50.

Women's coats for less—\$18.50.

250 new coats for misses, \$19.75.

Women's serge dresses, \$12.75.

Small size Wilton rugs at half. \$3, \$4.50, \$5.25, \$6.85 for sizes 27x54 and 36x63 inches.

250 boys' overcoats of fine materials, \$8.

### 91 Used Pianos and Player-Pianos

Only one instrument will be sold to any one individual—some dealers would be mighty glad to buy the lot for resale. Chickering—Steinway—Emerson—Hardman—Solmet—Bradbury—Estey—Weber—these are some of the names of the instruments in the sale. Six uprights at \$50 each, 5 uprights at \$75 each, 14 uprights at \$100 each, 14 uprights at \$125 each, 20 uprights

at \$150 each, 1 H. & S. G. Linde-mau upright at \$175, 3 uprights at \$200 each, 1 Steinway upright at \$225, 1 Schomaker upright at \$300. Seven player-pianos at \$100 each, 4 player-pianos at \$125 each, 6 player-pianos at \$150 each, 4 player-pianos at \$200 each, 3 player-pianos at \$250 each. Two Chickering Grand pianos, each \$100. One Vose Grand Piano for \$275.

*John Wanamaker Store*

## Hurley Forces New Speed in Shipbuilding

Northcliffe's Pessimism  
Over Prospects for 6,000-  
000 Tons Unwarranted

Chairman Arousing  
Capital and Labor

Calls Conferences of All  
Elements Interested to  
Shape Speed-Up Plans

(Staff Correspondence)  
WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Lord Northcliffe's statement at Chicago that he saw no signs of the merchant fleet of 6,000,000 tons that America has been called upon to produce in 1918 was, to say the least, an exaggeration. There are many signs of this fleet, and despite all the difficulties of the situation amazing things are being accomplished. American capital, management and labor are warming up for the accomplishment of one of the greatest, if not the greatest, physical tasks in history.

A recent sign of the Shipping Board's mobility was the announcement of what amounts to a reorganization of the staff of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. The reorganization means that Chairman Hurley has set out to get the best genius and talent of the nation enlisted in doing the monumental work that has been entrusted to him. He is, to be sure, one member of a board of five, and his authority over the Emergency Fleet Corporation is not legally what it should be, but he understands the situation and is grasping the reins of power. He knows that when next spring the nation realizes to what extent it is made impotent by the lack of shipping he will be unanimously elected as the sacrificial goat.

Will Be a Vigorous Goat

He intends to be a good, vigorous goat, with a dynamic suit. He fully realizes that he is and must be the great accelerator of America's imposing adventure in shipbuilding. He has nothing less than an awful responsibility, and he is taking it for granted that in these days power goes with responsibility. Power is to him who can wield it.

Another sign of action is the summoning of the lumbermen of the Atlantic coast to meet in Washington tomorrow to confer regarding steps incumbent upon them to speed up wooden ship construction. I have pointed out how the great lumber interests of the country have failed to measure up to the wooden ship opportunity. An effort will be made at this meeting to dovetail ship timber production with shipbuilding and so arrange manufacture and shipment that the shipbuilders will not get keel timbers when they need planing and vice versa and will have all of their material as fast as they require it.

Still another sign is the summoning of all the steel shipyard owners of the Atlantic side to a conference on Wednesday with the Shipping Board, the Navy Department, the Department of Labor, other interested government agencies and the American Federation of Labor to consider what can be done to concentrate the energies of the nation on shipbuilding.

Consider Labor Problem

The producing and training of sufficient labor will be the chief subject for consideration. Every good shipyard is getting along with about 50 per cent of a one-shift force. The big work of hand cannot be done with one shift and night work will be imperative. Then there are the big fabricating plants and all the other new yards coming on. Ten days ago the estimate was that 150,000 additional shipbuilders would be required. Now the estimate is up to 200,000, and some think that nearer 400,000 will be needed, as against about 150,000 now at work.

There is some complaint that the dimensions of the labor problem were not realized sooner. It was not until September that the Emergency Fleet Corporation established its industrial service department and the problem was really faced. Now, however, the seriousness of the labor question is fully realized. The scope of the Industrial Service Department will have to be greatly widened. Instead of "shipbuilders' plantings" there ought to be four, and the closest understanding and cooperation must be established between the Department of Labor, which is called upon to find the men; the Industrial Service Department, which must direct their training and distribution; and the builders, who must pool their efforts to attract labor instead of competing with each other.

Drafting Labor Unlikely

Closely connected with these matters is the subject of adequate housing for this national army of workers and the establishment of harmonious relations between employers and men. There is talk of conscripting labor, but that will be the last and most improbable resort. What is more likely is that steps will be taken to close down or restrict for the period of the war all industries that can be temporarily dispensed with, so that men whose previous work has in any degree fitted them for shipbuilding can be diverted to it of their own free will.

It is likely that there will be a lively national patriotic recruiting campaign aimed at persuading patriotic workers to leave non-essential employment, even at much sacrifice of personal inclination and comfort, to volunteer for the army of the ships that must be built if our fighting army and the sorely needed supplies of the fighting armies of the Allies are not to remain impotently on this side of the Atlantic.

Film Men Appeal to Wilson

Leaders of the motion picture industry in this country have gone to Washington to protest to President Wilson against a new interpretation of the motion picture tax law, which has been explained to them as wiping out the "movies" in the United States.

Originally the law provided that the motion picture companies should pay a "footage tax" of about \$5 a reel. At least, this was the manner in which it was explained to the motion picture magnates by Commissioner Daniel Roper, of the Internal Revenue Tax Department. Now, however, Commissioner Fletcher says that the law should be construed to read that the tax is to be paid every time the film is rented.

Among those who will appeal to the President are William A. Brady, of the World Film Company; J. A. H. Friend, of the Famous Players-Lasker; J. E. Friend, of Paramount; and P. A. Powers, of Universal.

## Billion Spent in 22 Days By U. S.; Records Smashed

War Costs About \$30,000 Every Minute, but Receipts So Far for Fiscal Year Exceed Outgo—More Than Half of More Than \$3,000,000,000 Lent to Allies

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Government expenditures of \$1,000,000,000 is the record which October has established at the Treasury Department. The totals, which include loans to the Allies, may exceed even this huge sum, possibly by \$100,000,000.

Thus far it stands at \$985,342,387, with yesterday's spending not included. For the twenty-three working days thus far counted it shows average expenditures of approximately \$42,600,000 daily, or almost \$30,000 every minute of the day and night. Expenditures for last Friday, the latest record published, were \$68,975,948, but this was considerably higher than the average.

The increase in the daily expenditures is greater than it was a month ago, and it is thought that it will continue to grow. A \$2,000,000,000 month, officials assert, is not far off. It may be reached, with the retirement of short-time Treasury certificates—to be met out of Liberty bond receipts—by mid-winter.

\$1,770,700,000 Lent to Allies

Expenditures for the fiscal year thus far have reached the total of \$3,446,659,784, of which \$1,770,700,000, more than half, is represented by loans to the Allies. These loans and the interest upon them are to be repaid to the government by the borrowers and, therefore, do not represent actual expense to the American people.

October's huge volume of funds paid out is made up as follows: For the army and navy, the Shipping Board, the Aircraft Production Board, the Food Administration, the maintenance of domestic governmental machinery and all other Federal government activities, \$335,296,260.

For interest on short time certificates of indebtedness and interest on the public debt, \$3,458,798.

Canal Cost \$1,523,062

Panama Canal, \$1,523,062.

For redemption of certificates of in-

debtedness issued in anticipation of Liberty bond receipts of the second issue, \$133,934,862.

For the redemption of one-year Treasury notes, \$5,057,000.

For the retirement of national bank and Federal Reserve Bank notes, \$1,872,265.

For loans to the Allies, \$444,200,000.

Total, \$985,342,387.

During the corresponding period last year, before America's entry into the war, the total was \$81,026,866.

The total expenditures of the current fiscal year to date, \$3,446,659,784, compare with \$331,238,313 during the same period last year, an increase of more than 900 per cent.

Receipts Exceed Expenditures

Because of the large issues of short-time certificates of indebtedness this month the government's receipts have been greater than its expenditures, and are now, shortly after the close of the month, twenty times the amount, \$54,651,308, received during the corresponding period last year. Receipts are divided, approximately, as follows:

Short time certificates of indebtedness, \$973,880,000; final payments, including interest, on the first Liberty bond sale, \$13,419,179; Panama Canal tolls, \$277,158, an increase of more than 60 per cent over last October; deposits for the purchase of one-year Treasury notes and the retirement of national bank and Federal Reserve notes, of \$5,054,000 and \$232,355, respectively.

The last named item compares favorably with receipts of \$52,114,650 last October, when virtually the same revenue laws were in effect, and is due to the nations no more than cases of draft resistance represent America's ideas.

Russia holds the President's special interest. Dr. Frank Billings, the Chicago physician who headed the American Red Cross special mission to that country, gave him strong assurance that the Russian common people wish passionately for the defeat of German militarism and intrigue, and have little thought of continuing the war until their aim is accomplished. The radical Bolshevik pacifists, he said, are a small minority, and their activity is influenced by German agents.

Somewhat similar reports were made by Dr. John R. Mott and Cyrus McCormick, members of the American government mission to Russia, who have talked with the President recently.

William Allen White, Kansas editor, said the Russian people are not only not deserting the war, but are feeling more determined than ever to win it.

Mr. Wilson said that food riots in Italy and other Allies' want no cessation of the war until Germany's menace is removed. Peace agitation, food riots and other seeming indications of dissatisfaction, reported occasionally by cable from Allied countries, are said to be caused by only small proportions of the people, and represent the desire of the nations no more than cases of draft resistance represent America's ideas.

U. S. May Not Seize Norse-Swedish Ships

Treaty of 1827 Protects Vessels Under Construction in America

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 27.—The Norwegian Foreign Office has published a statement to the effect that the terms of the treaty of 1827 between the United States and the dual monarchy of Norway and Sweden prohibited Norwegian ships under construction in America.

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## Baker Seeks Full Control of War Board

Secretary Hopes to Name  
Industries Chief in  
Scott's Place

Would Dominate  
Munitions Ministry

If New Cabinet Seat Were  
Made He Would  
Hold Reins

By C. W. Gilbert

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—A quiet but intense struggle is going on in Washington over the reorganization of the War Industries Board. It is a continuation of the struggle that took place before the board itself was created out of the chaos of the Council of National Defense and its committees. The issue then resulted in the victory of Secretary Baker, who wished to have a new board created, subordinate to the Council of National Defense, of which he was chairman, and in the discomfiture of those who strove to have an independent body organized, reporting directly to the President. The question to-day relates equally to the independence of the munitions ministry. It is the same old question, involving the same personalities.

For the moment the issue is likely to revolve around the appointment of a successor to Mr. Scott, the chairman of the War Industries Board. In the selection of the new chairman Secretary Baker will have certain advantages. He has known of Mr. Scott's intention to retire for some time. Moreover, he is chairman of the Council of National Defense, of which the War Industries Board is a part. The question of a successor naturally goes to him, and he has had time to prepare. No one knows who is likely to be his choice, for the Secretary of War keeps his secrets well. Judge Lovett will probably serve as acting chairman, but it is not believed here that he will become permanent chairman.

What May Happen

Now, let us make one or two suppositions and see what will happen. Let us suppose that Mr. Baker, who is an ambitious man and excites a good deal of admiration by the courage with which he has accumulated power in his hands—greater power than any one else in Washington outside of the President—let us suppose that Mr. Baker caused to be named as chairman of the War Industries Board another friend of his, as complete a Baker man as Mr. Scott was.

Then let us suppose that a munitions ministry is created by simply legislating the War Industries Board, personnel unchanged, into a ministry of munitions, its chairman perhaps to sit in the Cabinet. Something no doubt would be gained by that, but wouldn't the substance remain practically the same? The real control of the munitions situation would stay about what it is now. Many of the faults of the existing situation would be perpetuated.

A ministry of munitions means anything or nothing. No two people here have the same idea in mind when they use the words. Significance is colored by the ambitions and personal interests of those who speak. Such a reorganization as I have just suggested, and I believe that I have correctly stated one of the possibilities, would represent some gain. The War Industries Board, disappointing as it has proved, represented some gain over what had gone before, but not the gain that might have come from breaking away from the mistakes and weaknesses of the past and starting afresh. The same chance to put the past behind and have a new deal exists now. That is why the issue is vital and why the struggle is going on.

The Small Arms Dispute

The situation which The Tribune has revealed regarding small arms is one example of the faults of munitions control which is under the domination of the War Department. The history of small arms was this: When war broke out the War Department had an official weapon, the Springfield rifle, and no possibility of manufacturing enough of them. The whole idea that underlay the advisory commission of the National Defense Council, having no report that Springfield could not be had, but that Lee Enfields in sufficient numbers could. It even ventured so far as to say in the presence of the Ordnance Department that Springfield would soon be regarded for the purposes of this war an obsolete weapon.

The Ordnance people were shocked at this. Ultimately they yielded to the inevitable. Or, rather, they appeared to yield; appeared to accept the commercial situation as it was. They adopted the Enfield, but began to make it over in accordance with their own ideas. The result was the delay which The Tribune exposed.

While that delay went on there were persons in the Council of National Defense who felt strongly that time was being wasted. They were indignant that their work in organizing for the rapid production of small arms was being thrown away.

But when they went to the War Industries Board, or that part of it whose special function was small arms, they got only words of approval for what General Crozier and his associates were doing. An independent ministry of munitions—better still, a Secretary of Munitions in the Cabinet, having no relation to the past of the munitions organization—would operate as a check upon all such situations as this waste of time over small arms.

Richness of Materials, Luxury and Elegance of Modeling Are Characteristics of

## Saks Dress Suits and Tuxedos

If you would test the Saks Tailoring Organization's ability to meet your individual requirements in clothes, try on one of our dress suits or tuxedos. Tailoring alone can make garments for evening wear individual. In Saks' evening clothes the unusual skill of the Saks Tailoring Organization is fully evident.

We have so carefully studied the production of Saks clothes for evening wear that we believe them to be our best contribution to clothes. At the opera, the "stag," the theatre, they hold their own with the costliest of merchant tailored productions.

Their graceful lines, their inimitable styling, is a work of art

for only an artist could put into them those distinctive touches which make Saks dress clothes superior to any alternative at even a higher price.

Dress Coat and Trousers . . . . . \$27 to \$60  
Tuxedo Coat and Trousers . . . . . \$25 to \$45

Dress Vests, \$3.50 to \$12.

Black or White in mercerized and silk materials, featuring the newest and most individual ideas in vests for evening wear. The selection at each price is thoroughly in keeping with our policy of making our assortments as varied as they are individual.

Saks Clothes Are Saks Made

**Saks & Company**  
Broadway at 34